New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF THE SOUND DUES.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND COL. WALKER.

The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty—Doubts about its Abrogation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

Our Government has determined not to become a party to the Congress of Nations called at Copenhagen, by Denmark, to consider the question of the Sound Dues.

The statement received by last steamer, to the effect that Denmark does not propose a Congress of Nations, but merely a conference of Baltic States, is clearly erroneous,—for the Circular received by the President from Denmark distinctly invited our participation in the proposed Congress.

There seems to believe now, however, that the affair will result in a mere Conference of Baltic States.

Steps have been taken by the authority, or under the connivance of the United States Government, designed to bring Col. WALKER's career in Nicaragua to an end, and which it is believed will fully effect the purpose. We shall probably get news of this from Nicaragua within two or three weeks. S.

From our Regular Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

I cannot concur in the opinion that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is at an end, because of the failure of Great Britain and the United States to agree in its construction. Such a consequence does not follow by any means. The treaty can be abrogated only in one way other than by War, or by the act of the treaty-making power. The only other mode by which we can abrogate a treaty, is by act of Congress. This was done in the case of France towards the close of last century. France and the United States disagreed as to the construction of a treaty, and France refused to make another, which might have reconciled the difficulty. In that condition of affairs, the United States released itself from the obligations of the treaty, by means of an act of Congress declaring the treaty null and void. Neither of these agencies have yet intervened to give the treaty in question a quietus. It is still the law, and diplomatic history teaches us that the amicable settlement of controverted issues between nations almost always spring from the very condition which seems to present the most irreconcilable differences.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, construed as we believe it only can be justly construed, secures us signal advantages,—protecting us from violation of the Monroe doctrine, so far as Central America is concerned. The American Administration now in power professes faith in that doctrine, and has committed itself most decidedly to its maintenance. Great Britain chooses to give a construction to the Treaty which is destitute of the Monroe principle; and by virtue of this construction, endeavors to maintain her Mosquito Protectorate, and her Colony in the Bay of Islands—either of which we hold to be flagrant violations of the Treaty, and directly in the teeth of the principle established by Mr. MONROE, and so cordially indorsed by President PIERCE and his Cabinet.

Under these circumstances, is it to be supposed that our Government has made up its mind to let the treaty die by inattention—to let England triumph by her defiant assertion that black is white—to admit that a treaty is only to be kept inviolate when it yields all the advantages to one side, and thus to permit European colonization upon the American Continent? Or, is it reasonable to suppose that, if the President has the least idea of redeeming his Monroe doctrine pledges, he will begin by throwing away the treaty argument in our favor? Can the matter rest here as between England and the United States?

The treaty is not at an end. We do not occupy the same position towards Central America as if no treaty had been made with Great Britain upon the subject. If we yield to Great Britain's construction, even so far as not to resist her exercise of dominion in Central America, and yet let the treaty stipulations stand upon the law book, we only encourage her to go a little further, and insist upon our compliance with *her* construction of the treaty in all respects. Will it be maintained that the treaty is sufficiently a dead letter to prevent such a result, because of the failure of the two nations to agree as to its meaning? Does the non-agreement release us from our obligations as understood by Great Britain? Can we get rid of our stipulations in that way? Surely not.

But what is to be done in the premises? You will remember that in April, 1850, the United States and Great Britain united in certain propositions to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the amicable settlement of the most troublesome points in the Central American question. It was proposed, first: that the sovereignty of Costa Rica to the right bank of the River San Juan and of the Lake Nicaragua should be conceded, and that San Juan should be made an independent Hanse town, under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and the United States. Second: that the Mosquito Indians should be collected in an Indian reservation to be set apart within the Mosquito territory. Third: that the remainder of the Mosquito territory should be given up to the sovereignty of Nicaragua; and lastly: that an indemnity to the Mosquito Indians should be made, by paying to them the proceeds of three years' ten per cent. duties, to be levied on merchandise imported into San Juan. Such are the points as indicated in Mr. EVERETT's interesting speech in the Senate upon the Central American question. These propositions were accepted by Costa Rica, but rejected by Nicaragua, and so the arrangement fell through, and the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, as to the construction of the treaty, was renewed, and has continued until the present time, without having advanced a single step since.

There is no possibility that any joint protectorate will be agreed to by the two negotiating Governments. Indeed, neither Costa Rica nor Nicaragua would consent now to the establishment of an independent town at San Juan, which they now fear would become merely a stand point from which revolutionists or filibusters might assail both nations. The United States could not enter into a joint protectorate, because to do so would be to set a precedent for precisely what we refused when we declined the Tripartite Convention tendered us by England and France. There is, apparently, nothing for us to do but to declare the treaty null by act of Congress, in the case of the French treaty; and that will doubtless be recommended by the President in his Annual Message. By this we will gain something—the right to colonize in Central America if we choose; whereas Great Britain's construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is that it gives her the right to exercise certain dominion there, and excludes us from doing the same thing. S.

Expens to Cuba—Duties on Building Materials to be Refunded, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The authorities of Cuba more than a year ago required duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on certain descriptions of building materials and provisions, which before that period had been admitted to the Island either free or on the payment of a mere nominal tax. The losses in consequence were considerable. Since that time the subject has been brought to the attention of the Spanish Government by direction of the Secretary of State through our Minister at the Court of Madrid, and the result is, as I have been informed, that Government has signified to this, a proposition to refund or remit those duties temporarily demanded by the Captain-General during short, twelve months, during which the claimants are to present their several claims to the Spanish authorities, on the adjudication or verification of which these duties will be refunded.

The health of the Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLY, a member of Congress elect from Virginia, continues to improve, and the indications are that he will be enabled to be present in the House at an early period in the coming session. This gentleman, it will be recollected, has for months past been very severely afflicted with disease.

Later from Texas—More Indian Fighting.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Later dates from Texas have been received. A desperate fight had occurred near Fort Belknap, between parties of Delawares and Comanche Indians, and seven of the latter were killed. The Indians continued their depredations on the frontier. A treaty had been made with the Camanches in New and Northern Mexico.

The Election in Louisiana and Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

In this State the result of our election is still in doubt. The votes are pretty close, but the chances favor the Democrats.

In Mississippi the Democratic majority on the State ticket is about 4,000.

Know-Nothing Rejoicing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 12.

One hundred guns were fired here this noon for the success of the American State and County tickets.

Distressing Occurrence—Two Men Killed.

ROME, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 12.

A most distressing occurrence took place to-day at Newville, a small village about a mile and a half from this place. On the road towards Utica the steam sawmill situated on the hill of that place, blew up about 9 o'clock in the morning, killing two persons instantly. One of the killed was HENRY R. ROUNDS, son of Judge ROUNDS, of this village. The other one killed was the fireman, whose name we have not been able to ascertain.

Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 12.

A freight and cattle train on the Central Railroad, going west last evening, when about 6 miles from this city, was thrown from the track while crossing a high bridge, by the train separating and running together on a heavy grade. One person was killed, and a great number of cattle; also twenty cars were thrown off the track.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

Extraordinary Statement by the Prosecuting Counsel of the Origin of the Indictment.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Nov. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Cutting, to whom had been committed the prosecution in the case assigned for the day, (that of Sidney H. Stuart, City Judge,) appeared and moved on the trial.

Messrs. Jas. T. Brady, Jas. R. Whiting, and E. W. Stoughton, were present on behalf of the accused.

The court-room was crowded to excess with lawyers, jurors in waiting, and spectators.

In the interval, before the Jury was sworn,

The District Attorney announced that the trial of Lewis Baker and his associates was set down, by consent of counsel, for Monday next.

The first name on the Jury list which was called, was that of Robert Beatty, Jr., who was the K. N. candidate for County Clerk at the recent election.

A JURY EMPANNELLED.

His name as on the Jury roll was Robert Beatty, which is also his father's name. Mr. Cutting contended that Robert Beatty, the father, was the person intended.

Mr. Brady showed that the places of residence and business of father and son were different, and that as the summons had been addressed to the son at his residence, he was clearly the person meant.

After some further discussion,

The Court decided that Mr. Beatty was the proper person.

Mr. B., after asseverating his entire freedom from opinion *pro* or *con*, in reference to Judge Stuart's case, was sworn as a juror.

John B. Wetterean, having given similar testimony, was the next juror sworn. He and Mr. Beatty were subsequently sworn as triers, and Mr. Brady announced his intention of subjecting the persons appearing in answer to the calls made on them to serve as Jurors to the same challenges as he had exercised in the previous cases of this character.

W. F. Van Wagener, after being challenged for principal cause and then to the favor, both of which were overruled, was challenged peremptorily.

Chas. S. Wright was the next person sworn. In the discussion which was elicited in reference to his competency to serve as a juror, the Judge stated that the question as to the character of disqualifying opinion or impression having been discussed to some extent, between him and his colleagues, it seemed to be their opinion, as it was his, though it had not yet been formally expressed by them, that in a community like this where every intelligent man reads the newspapers, and necessarily derives some impression from what he reads, it is only required that a person being qualified in every other respect to act as a juror, he do not entertain such an impression as would influence his mind when coming to consider the verdict. Otherwise, a Jury could only be formed of men utterly unfit to act as such. In this case, accordingly, the challenge for principal cause was overruled and exception taken.

Mr. Wright was eventually sworn in as a juror.

Edward J. Godfrey was called, and challenged for principal cause. Challenge overruled, and exception taken. Challenge to the favor was made, and argued to the triers at much length and with great ability. Mr. Godfrey testified that he had held a conversation with several others, in which he expressed an opinion in reference to the case, but he did not know that he had any impression on his mind in reference to it now. The triers disagreed as to the truth of the challenge, and Mr. Godfrey was challenged peremptorily.

George F. Peterson was challenged for principal cause, but the challenge being overruled, he was sworn in.

James Bond and Elijah H. Biker, were each challenged for principal cause, but that challenge being overruled they were challenged peremptorily.

Edward Green was challenged likewise for principal cause, but no testimony being elicited on his examination which could sustain the challenge, it was overruled, and he was sworn in.

Edward D. Jones was challenged peremptorily.

Albert L. Conklin was first challenged to the favor, and then peremptorily.

Mr. Cutting submitted that according to the amended law of 1847 the right of peremptory challenge in a case where the punishment on conviction would be over 10 years imprisonment, was restricted to five in number. In this case, therefore, he contended that the defence had exhausted their peremptory challenges.

Mr. Brady argued that the amendatory provision increased rather than diminished the number of peremptory challenges, and the Court, after some further discussion, declared its coincidence in Mr. Brady's construction of the statute in question. Conklin was accordingly put aside on peremptory challenge, as was also Chas. Berry, the next person examined.

Geo. Bunting was challenged for principal cause; the challenge was withdrawn after examination, and Mr. B. was sworn in.

Edward W. Ballard had read about Judge Stuart's indictment, but he had never discussed the question of his guilt or innocence, nor formed any opinion one way or another. That, however, did not save him from a peremptory challenge.

John Davenport was also challenged peremptorily.

Garrett W. Beekman was sworn in, after challenges for principal cause had been withdrawn.

John Redmann was challenged peremptorily, although he swore he had formed no opinion on the case.

William Hubbard testified to the same facts, and was disposed of in the same way.

James R. Wing was challenged peremptorily.

George C. Taylor was sworn in.

[illegible] challenged peremptorily also.

Isaac Koch, a diminutive Dutchman, had talked with people going along the street about the indictment against Judge Stuart. They spoke rather against the Judge, and he believed some of what they said, because he thought the indictment meant something. He was put aside by consent.

Several others were called and sworn, and rejected in the same manner, and eventually the Jury was completed as under:

1. Robert Beatty, bookbinder, Fourth Ward.
2. John R. Watterson, grocer, Tenth Ward.
3. Charles S. Wright, grocer, Ninth Ward.
4. George F. Peterson, carpet-dealer, Seventh Ward.
5. Wm. Greene, lumber merchant, Nineteenth Ward.
6. George Darling, trunkmaker, Eleventh Ward.
7. Garrett W. Beekman, hose dealer, Ninth Ward.
8. George G. Taylor, Sec. Ins. Co., Tenth Ward.
9. Jacob L. Satrac, merchant, Eighteenth Ward.
10. Daniel Cushman, importer, First Ward.
11. Stephen F. Briggs, cooper, Seventh Ward.
12. Durias Sewell, wheelwright, Thirteenth Ward.

THE STATEMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Cutting proceeded in an address, lasting for upwards of an hour, to state the facts on which the prosecution relied for a verdict against the defendant. After some general observations, by way of introduction, he went on to detail the particulars of the indictment, and the facts precedent, which had led to its being found. In October, 1850, he said, the Grand Jury presented Judge Stuart, on the accusation that on the 17th Feb. last, he then being City Judge, and, as such, one of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of this City, corruptly accepted from a Mrs. Connolly the sum of $500 as an inducement to him (Stuart) to exert his official influence to relieve her husband from an indictment which was then pending against him on the charge of having committed a burglary in the first degree; that he (Stuart) corruptly received this $500, and, according to the understanding had between himself and Mrs. Connolly, that he did procure this indictment to be *nolle prossequied* or turned out of the Court, Cosgrove to be discharged from the acquisition then existing against him. The counsel then referred to the circumstances attending the appearance of Wm. Cosgrove, *alias* Connolly, in Court, and gave a brief narrative of the transactions which resulted in his release. When

THE JUDGE, IGNORANT OF MR. COSGROVE'S CONNECTIONS,

CONSIDERS HIS CASE A HARD ONE.

Cosgrove's case first came before the Court of General Sessions, Judge Stuart, who then presided, considered it one of so much gravity that in the first instance, he intimated that it was not bailable at all, but finally decided to take bail for $5,000, which, in consequence of the urgent exertions and argument of Mr. Smith, then and since Recorder of the City, but who had been counsel for Cosgrove before his election, was reduced to $2,000. Bail to that amount

COSGROVE IS ADMITTED TO BAIL, HOWEVER,

was given by Mr. Frinck, and Cosgrove was discharged.

AND FORFEITS HIS SECURITY.

When the case was called on, Cosgrove failed to appear, thereby forfeiting his bail.

Proceedings were instituted against Frinck, his surety, to recover the amount in the bond. Mr. Frinck endeavored to have Cosgrove arrested, but could not find him out.

JUDGE STUART GROWS AMBITIOUS.

In the Summer of 1854, Judge Stuart, being then a Police Justice, conceived the notion of obtaining the nomination from some of the political parties of the City, for the office of City Judge, which would be vacant at the end of the year,

AND SUCCEEDS.

He succeeded in obtaining that nomination, and was elected. The office of Presiding Judge in the Court of General Sessions is held by the City Judge and the Recorder, each one of them sitting during every alternate month. It was in the February of 1854, whilst Judge Stuart was presiding, that there occurred the very extraordinary circumstances which would be further detailed—

AN INTERRUPTION.

(An old gentleman in the body of the Court called out, "hear, hear, hear," and was summarily ejected, amid a manifest disposition to laughter on the part of the spectators, by the doorkeeper.) On the evening of the 19th of February, about three o'clock,

JUDGE STUART KEEPS HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF COSGROVE.

Judge Stuart came into the office of Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, sat down, and saw that Mr. Hall was intently occupied in the preparation of an argument which was to be made in a case shortly coming up for trial. Some conversation occurred between them in reference to the case of one Feverelly, which was then under consideration. Subsequently Judge Stuart stated that he wished to obtain a *nolle prosequi* in the case of an old indictment against a man who desired to reform, and further added, that all the witnesses were gone out of the State. The District Attorney asked if it was a proper case for the exercise of such indulgence? Judge Stuart replied that there was nothing in it—that it was a case of no importance.

Mr. Hall then told him that he could not go into the Court now to make the motion, but would attend to it by and by.

Judge Stuart said he did not wish to trouble him so much as that. It would be sufficient for the District Attorney to write a note to the Deputy Clerk, John Sparks; and he (Judge Stuart) would treat it as if it were a motion made in open Court. Mr. Hall asked the name of the party named in the indictment, and Judge Stuart said it was William Connolly. Mr. Hall remembering that there was no case in which the person indicted had that name, recently before the Court, and believing that, as was represented to him, it was some old one, asked the date of the indictment. Mr. Stuart replied, that it was found in May, 1852, or 1853. The District Attorney accordingly wrote

AND OBTAINS AN ORDER OF NOL. PROS. FROM THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

a note to John Sparks, embodying the request of Judge Stuart, and stating that the application was made at his (Judge S.'s) request. He gave it to Judge Stuart. The Judge immediately went to the Clerk's office with the memorandum, and saw Mr. Vanderveort, the very careful and reliable Clerk of this Court, who has had charge of the Records of it for at least a quarter of a century. He showed this note to Mr. Vanderveort, and the latter said there was no such name among the charges on the books. Judge Stuart then went out; he came back in a short time, and said the indictment he wanted was one against a William Cosgrove. Mr. Vanderveort searched the records, and found it, but demurred to making out the order until he had seen the District Attorney. Mr. Stuart said he wanted to have an order immediately entered, discharging Cosgrove. Mr. Vandervoort repeated that he wanted to see the District Attorney to get his signature on the back of the order. He went to find him, but on going to his office he ascertained he was gone. When he returned he found Judge Stuart very anxious to get a certified copy of the order. The copy was

AND HAS IT ENTERED ON THE RECORDS.

made out, and the Judge left with it in his possession. Next day Mr. Vandervoort called on Mr. Hall,

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY DISCOVERS HIS MISTAKE.

producing to him the indictment against Cosgrove, and the District Attorney's memorandum discharging him. Mr. Hall said that was not the indictment to which his note referred.

Mr. Vandervoort replied that Judge Stuart had informed him that Cosgrove was the person meant. Mr. Hall denied that. There, he said, is my note, referring to a person named Connelly. This man Cosgrove, is a notorious offender—a man known to the Police by the name of "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Vandervoort told him that the order had been entered yesterday on the minutes of the Court. Mr. Hall, in order to preserve the regularity of the records, reluctantly entered his name on the order, but said that he would look into the case, and if he found that the order was improper, he would indict him (Cosgrove) again.

On the 20th Mr. Frinck, who had been in search of Mr. Cosgrove since Connolly for a long time, found that the right upon his part to surrender him was probably gone in consequence of the entering of this order for a *nolle prosequi*; he went to Mr. Smith, the

MR. RECORDER SMITH RECEIVES 20 CENTS A DAY.

Recorder, who was Cosgrove's counsel, and told him what had happened; Mr. Smith felt that it would be a very awkward thing as have a prisoner for whom he was counsel, and indicted on an serious a charge, set free on a *nolle prosequi* immediately after his (Mr. S.'s) election as Recorder; he thought it could not be; so he searched the docket leading to the clerk's office, the Recorder or Judge Stuart's seal usually; him for some explanation in regard to the matter; the Judge told him that nothing of the kind occurred;

BUT IS ASSURED THERE IS NO BAR IN THE CASE.

Mr. Smith told him that it would not do to act a mere off on a *nolle prosequi*, being his counsel, on soon as he (Mr. S.) came into the office of Recorder of the City, and he [illegible] Stuart's seal, take action, and not permit such a thing to be done; the Re-

THE STATEMENT CONTINUED.

Mr. Cutting then went on to state that he had been informed that what he had said before was perfectly right.

A NEW WITNESS NOW MADE KNOWN TO MR. SMITH.

Mr. Smith thereupon went to the District Attorney and told him what he had heard; both gentlemen agreed to ascertain the truth of the matter, went to the Clerk's Office, and there found that a new indictment in Cosgrove's case had been entered two days before on the minutes of the Court, although Judge Stuart had firmly denied the fact to Mr. Smith when he was asked if that were so.

Mr. Hall, then, on the 16th March following, again

A NEW BILL FOUND,

laid the complaint against Cosgrove before the Grand Jury, who found another indictment against him. In order to prevent the fact of this indictment getting publicity, the indictment was put in a blank envelope and handed up to the Court.

BUT MR. SMITH GETS SCENT OF IT.

Almost immediately afterwards a Mr. Slater, who is a confidential officer of Stuart's, having obtained knowledge of the second indictment, went to Cosgrove's wife's sister, and told her

AND CONTRIVES TO WARNER

to telegraph on to Cosgrove at Philadelphia not to return to New-York, because a second indictment had been found against him. The learned counsel said he would now come to the explanation of these very remarkable proceedings on the part

ANTECEDENT HISTORY.

of Judge Stuart. Several years prior to 1852 a female, who went by the name of Margaret

JUDGE STUART MAKES A STRANGE ACQUAINTANCE WITH A LADY.

Duval, became acquainted with Judge Stuart. She kept a house of assignation in this City. On one occasion she became bail for a female against whom some charge had been made. That business led Mrs. Duval to the police office, where she became acquainted with Judge Stuart. Very shortly after this acquaintance had been thus formed, Mr. Stuart

THE ACQUAINTANCE RIPENS INTO INTIMACY.

called at her house in this City, and was in the habit afterwards of visiting her upon friendly and intimate terms, so much so that in their usual intercourse he called her by her maiden name of Margaret. It seems that her family had come originally from the interior of the State of New-York. She had married a Spaniard who resided in Cuba, and they lived separate and apart. A difference had occurred on one occasion between herself and this Spanish husband, who, coming to the City, had maltreated her under circumstances which led her to go to the police office, and to enter a complaint against him; Judge Stuart was aware of this circumstance; this man (the Spaniard) left Mrs. Duval, his widow, capable, of course, of marrying

THE LADY MAKES AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE IN HER TOWN.

again; she had contracted an acquaintance with Cosgrove or Connolly, and had become devotedly attached to him; when Connolly, by the name of Cosgrove, was arrested in April, 1852, upon a charge of burglary, she had gone to Mr. Frinck and placed in his hands $1,000, in order to secure him, in part, if he would become bail for Cosgrove, and influenced and procured Mr. Frinck to become his bail, leaving with him this $1,000; when Cosgrove was discharged under bail, he went to Philadelphia, where she, in a few days afterwards, joined him, and in Philadelphia they were formally mar-

AND SHE RESTOWS HER HAND AND HEART ON BUFFALO BILL.

ried by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, a highly respectable clergyman of that city. After they were married it became necessary for Mrs. Connolly to return to the City of New-York for the purpose of taking care of her house and furniture—of her establishment here, which, in the meanwhile, she had left in the charge of some person in the house. She came to the City of New-York, and remained in the City, where, occasionally, Mr. Stuart called to pay her a visit.

MR. STUART VISITS HER AFTER HER MARRIAGE.

When Stuart found she had married Connelly he remarked to her, in substance, that she had done a very unwise and inexpedient thing in marrying a man of his character with an indictment hanging

THE JUDGE MAKES AN AFFECTIONATE REMONSTRANCE.

over his head, and observed to her "Margaret, if you had only told me when Cosgrove was before me, that you intended to have married him, why, instead of holding him to bail for the sum that I did, I would have managed to let him go on much easier terms, upon much lighter bail." Subsequently he informed her of his

AND RECORDS CONSERVATIVE OF HIS PLANS.

project of becoming in the year 1854 a candidate for the office of City Judge; and informed her that Mr. Hall was also nominated for the office of District Attorney; that he felt very confident Mr. Hall would be elected; and believed that he himself would succeed, but that, at all events, if he could he would have great influence over Mr. Hall, and would endeavor to exert it for the benefit of the husband of Mrs. Connolly. Mrs. Connolly, who had one or more interviews with Judge Stuart in this City, and he then told her that he would be in the Court at one of these terms, and that he would see; or he would try to manage in some way, he hoped, to get her husband clear. Mrs. Connolly, when she came to this City, resided in the house of her sister, Mrs. Fish, in Lispenard-street, I think, and Judge Stuart called upon her, and had interviews with her there. She came on, I think, in January, 1855, and Judge Stuart then told her that his term of holding the Court would be in February, and that she would come on to New-York sometime during the month of February while he was holding the Court, he would see what he could have done for her. Accordingly on the 19th of February she came to the City of New-York; she saw Judge Stuart; and it was arranged that she should meet the Judge

THAT MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT

at his private residence that evening. She accordingly called at the house of Judge Stuart upon this business, and he then told her that he would be able, he thought, to obtain a nol. pros. on this indictment, but that it would cost

AND HE BESTOWS HER HAND AND HEART ON BUFFALO BILL.

a good deal of money to do it; that he (the Judge) would charge as little as he could for himself, but that there were others to pay, and intimated that, amongst those others there was the District Attorney.

COMPENSATION FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUGGESTED.

Mr. Hall, who required to be compensated. She asked him how much it would cost; he thought about $300. She told him that she had $500 in Bank, and she would give the $500 to be sure that she could get her husband clear. "Well," says he, "have you got the $500?" "Yes." "Draw it out of Bank, then, and bring the money to me." She accordingly went to the Bank, and drew out the $500 in five bills of $100 each. She called upon Stuart with the money; he saw her in a private room; he asked her whether she had the money; she said she had; she took it out and gave it to him; he put it in his pocket, and she left. Then, gentlemen, you find what occurred on the evening of the 17th, she having in the meantime called upon Stuart to know whether he had got her husband clear, and he putting her off from day to day, from the 12th. She became impatient, and he finally fixed upon a particular evening, telling her that if she would call at his house he would hand her the necessary documents. She went according to his direction, on the evening of the 17th of Feb.,

WHAT TRANSPIRED ON THE 17TH FEB.

to his house, and he then told her that he had got what was necessary to clear her husband, but that he had left the papers down town; he told her, however, that she need not wait; that he would give her what was necessary, and all that would be necessary, for the purpose of clearing her husband. Upon that he sat down and drew up a paper or certificate in reference to the husband's being discharged from this indictment. He dated it and handed it to Mrs. Connolly, who objected to it on the ground that it seemed to be very informal; it did not seem to be enough; it did not satisfy her that there had been any action of the Court on it; and I think that she remarked in regard to the date being the nineteenth instead of the seventeenth; he took that paper and tore it up; he then wrote another paper which he handed to Mrs. Connolly, and to which she again made some objections; but he told her that it was entirely sufficient; that he had left the Court papers down town; that on Monday he would get the Court papers, and would send her by mail a certified copy of the order, a paper which he signed as City Judge to this effect:

THE DOCUMENT.

"CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE, Feb. 19, 1855. }

This is to certify that on the motion of the District Attorney of said City and County, a nolle prosequi was this day ordered and entered on the records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County aforesaid, in the matter and in discharge of one Wm. Connolly, charged in the said indictment; and discharging the complaint and recognizance found and produced against him in the month of April, 1852.

"And for doing this additional certificate, probably to satisfy Mrs. Connolly, who had objected to the informality of the first, and its informality.

"Given under my hand, as Indictment in said Court against said Connolly, officially, at the City aforesaid.

SIDNEY H. STUART City Judge."

This certificate he handed to her. She left that day for Philadelphia, and in due course afterwards received, or Connolly received, a letter from Stuart, enclosing the certified copy of the order entered on the records of the Court, dismissing this indictment. In that letter, gentlemen, he begged them to destroy the letter when received. They did destroy it, retaining that certificate. By a process of public justice, I will read that certificate. It is this:

FEBRUARY 19, 1855.

The People vs. W. Cosgrove—Indictment for Burglary, first degree.—On leave of the Court, the District Attorney enters a nolle prosequi in this indictment.

Ordered, that the defendant be discharged therefrom.

Entered, *The Minutes*,

E. VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

LONG ISLAND.

The Effects of Mr. Howard Neville's Failure.

No clue as yet has been found as to the whereabouts of Mr. HOWARD NEVILLE, keeper of the Williamsburgh Hotel, in Williamsburgh. It is very generally supposed now, that he is not dead, but that he has absconded on account of embarrassment in his financial affairs, he having indorsed accommodation paper for his friends, to a considerable amount, some of which became due on Friday or Saturday last.

The rumor last evening obtained considerable currency that his body had been taken out of the water at Greenpoint, but upon inquiry, I found that the section of the city at 11 o'clock last night, and found the rumor to have no foundation in fact.

The Wife of a Catholic Priest Suing for a Dower.

We have already alluded to a curious case now before J. M. VAN COTT, (Supreme Court, Brooklyn,) as Referee. The suit was brought by the widow of one Charles Sauer, a Catholic priest, against [illegible] 1851, to recover her dower in certain lands owned by her husband, in the vicinity of which [illegible] two lots in Sauer-street, Brooklyn, [illegible] $10,000, of which in 1846 Charles Sauer was [illegible] and which in the same year he conveyed in fee to Archbishop HUGHES for the sum of $1,000. The [illegible] opposite St. James' Church, of which [illegible] the pastor, and the defendant LAVERTY, [illegible] Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn. It now [illegible] question of the property as tenant. The [illegible] claims to have been the wife of CHARLES SAUER [illegible] the time the conveyance of the property was [illegible] many years previously, and to have had [illegible] by him, who are both living. [illegible] Sauer officiated as Catholic priest [illegible] Cathedral in Stone-street, [illegible] Sauer, [illegible] of the witnesses. He had known [illegible] Sauer as his father. [illegible] was paid by him [illegible] till 1846; had money of him [illegible] away in 1846, and was treated [illegible] as the wife of [illegible].

Other witnesses were examined [illegible] Sauer had to [illegible] Sauer and Mrs. [illegible] Sauer, [illegible] Sauer, [illegible] Sauer,

GAMBLING IN CONNECTICUT

Startling Revelations About Gambling in New-Haven and Hartford.

Letter from J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler.

COVINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few days ago my attention was called to the following paragraph in a late number of the Hartford Courant:

"GAMBLING AND FORGERY.—A frightful development regarding Hartford morality has just come out. As we have repeatedly warned this community of late, the vice of gambling is exceedingly prevalent in this city—and men, who have been supposed entirely above such things, are occasionally enticed into fascinating rooms and there ruined. A case has come to light, within a few days, of a young merchant in this city, whose business prospects were unusually bright; who was connected with highly respected families in this city; who had as fair a start in life as mortal ever got; who has been proved guilty, not only of losing all he was worth, and money that justly belonged to his creditors, at the gaming tables, but who has forged notes to the amount of some thousands of dollars to conceal such losses—forging the names of his father and father-in-law, as signer or indorser, and putting them off through the banks, banking-houses and note buyers."

A few years ago, I resided in Connecticut, when I became acquainted with the fact that, notwithstanding the high-toned morality of the names of gentlemen, a love of gambling pervaded the whole State. I do not know that the people of Connecticut are peculiarly vicious in this respect, for I find gambling and gamblers in every community, and my impressions are, that the vice is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the frightful results which occasionally startle the whole country.

In Connecticut every little village has its gambling club, while Hartford and New-Haven have long been cursed with public and private gaming houses; within which the most prudential gamblers of the present day received their professional education. Four of the principal gambling houses now in active operation in the City of New-York, are owned and conducted by Hartford and New-Haven gamblers; while the vice has not at all diminished in either place. The warnings of the press and of my own efforts, have been disregarded by the people—by their Legislature, and by those who had just commenced the formation of gambling habits. Within the last few years several "frightful developments," like that here recorded, have been made in Connecticut, but still lottery gambling and Faro Banks flourish in the principal towns and cities. No one is afraid of the law, even when executed, for its penalties against gaming are not worthy of consideration. The men who ruined this last victim might, if arrested, be fined in any sum between seven or eight and one hundred dollars! The original Colonies reiterated many of the English statute laws, and that against gaming among the rest, and as there was no reason for extraordinary severity in this particular case, the early law-makers were content, in some instances, to copy the very words of the English law. The new States again copied their laws from the old ones, and hence the reason why all the American States originally had such lenient laws against gaming.

The lynching of the Vicksburg gamblers aroused the people of the Southwestern States, and many of them immediately thereafter repealed their old laws and enacted new ones of a very stringent character; but Connecticut having never seen any cause for materially altering her laws on the subject of gambling, they remain, with slight modifications, the same as when first enacted, hence Connecticut gamblers have always enjoyed complete security, and as a consequence, the vice has made sad havoc throughout all her borders.

For several years, New-Haven has sustained a number of professional gamblers, and from one to four gaming rooms, besides three or four lottery and policy offices. During a two years' residence in the Elm city, a portion of which time I was a public officer, I was in the instant receipt of information touching the gambling habits of those who were addicted to play, while some of the gambling-house scenes, as described by those who witnessed them, were as startling as any I ever saw enacted among the hardened desperadoes of the Southwest.

During the execution of the murderers, Foote and McCarthy, in the yard of the New-Haven jail, a faro bank was in full operation in a house adjoining the yard, and so near, that when the fatal drop fell, the noise was distinctly heard by the players, who were so intent upon their game, that they gave no other heed to the horrid solemnities than to turn them into ridicule. The room was filled with gamblers, and the table covered with money; as the drop fell, one of the players exclaimed, "There goes old Foote; I wonder what he'd give to have a dollar on the ace?" "How long will you bet he'll live?" said another. "And I'll bet he dies before this deal is out." Then a man, striking the table with his fist, damned his soul, and wished the rope was around his neck, for he had done nothing but lose all day. "You'll get your wish soon enough, old fellow," said the dealer. "Foote used to think he was in bad luck when he lost a few dollars, but the Sheriff is dealing him a game to-day that will beat him to death." A general laugh announced the appreciation of this intended witticism; and thus, as it were, they gambled and reveled at the very foot of the gallows.

The banker of this game was a young man of New-Haven, who had recently come in possession of a small fortune, but, fascinated with faro, he neglected family, friends and business,—everything, for play, and in a few months found himself penniless and friendless, and is now, if alive, hovering around the gaming tables in California.

One of the players at the table, on the occasion referred to, was a Bridgeport lawyer. He was a young man of much more than ordinary ability, and had some reputation as a politician, but his career was a short one—the faro bank finally absorbed all his attention, and after losing his own fortune, and his clients' money, he sought refuge in flight, leaving a host of unsuspecting friends to grieve over the "frightful developments" of his case.

These are some of the legitimate results of gambling in New-Haven, and I might present many others, but, lest I trespass too much upon your columns, I will notice but one more case of public notoriety.

During the last Winter, there were in New-Haven three public gaming rooms. One was open during the night, exclusively for roulette players; another was open day and night, where players could be accommodated with roulette, chuck-luck or sweat, (a game played with dice,) faro, brag, poker, or any of the games at cards, usually played for money and the third place was open occasionally during the week, but always on Sunday, when the other rooms were closed. The faro playing at this house was generally heavier than at either of the other rooms. Horse jockies, thieves, gamblers, and business men patronized these rooms, and mingled together on terms of familiar equality. Among this crowd, was young Hanson, now drinking the cup of sorrow in the Connecticut State Prison. He was blessed with talents of a high order, and might have been a useful member of any community, but these gaming-rooms ruined him. He contracted idle, dissipated habits, and barely subsisted upon the drippings of the gambling table. He had no professional skill as a gambler, and but little knowledge of games, but then he was a very useful man about a gaming-room; he could rope in the uninitiated, and help the gamblers to rob them. He was a good door-keeper—could wait on the players, or assist the bankers, and would play whenever he had money, or when he could beg, borrow, or steal any from the table. (And here let me remark, that this is a true picture of hundreds of young men now living in your own city, and in every city where gambling is allowed.) But a man of Hanson' spirit would not long endure this kind of life—he could not fathom or conquer the subtleties of the faro table, so he resolved to become a burglar or a highway robber. Accordingly, he associated himself with two professional thieves, whom he found in New-York; he introduced them into the gaming rooms of New-Haven, and there they concocted and perfected their plans. They had determined to rob one of the leading gamblers of the place, and for two or three nights laid in wait for him, but he was so long engaged in robbing others, that the morning dawned before he left his room, and thus unknowingly foiled the robbers. Failing in this enterprise, they committed two or three burglaries, for the last of which they are all now in the State Prison.

I do not wish the reader to infer by what I have said of New-Haven, that it is an immoral city; it is far otherwise,—all I mean to say is, that wherever gambling-rooms are allowed, crimes, as a necessary consequence, will be committed. Now, a few words about gambling in Hartford, and I will close.

During the last Winter, a private Club-room was opened in Hartford, for the especial accommodation of business men. The rooms were elegantly furnished, and each member was furnished with a key, by means of which he could enter; all others were excluded, unless introduced by a member of the Club. During the day, the rooms were occupied by those of the members who desired to play cards, but at night a heavy faro-bank was opened, against which men, such as described by the Courant, played, and large amounts were nightly lost and won. Among the legitimate fruits of the Winter's work, is the ruin of this young merchant, and the people of Hartford need not be surprised if other "frightful developments" of the same painful character, are made in a short time.

Yours, &c., J. H. GREEN.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

BRIGGS GETS IN HIS REPORT AT LAST.

"Joseph Walker" Again.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

THE ALDERMEN.

Briggs "finished" the Board of Aldermen last night. He got in his report recommending the removal of Chief Matsell. The Board found that Bennet colleague in the Special Committee, Mr. C. H. Tuckes, had attached his signature, and so they could no longer refuse to receive it. It was ordered to be printed. A point gained. After printing, it will come up anew. Mr. Hennessy called up the memory of the indictments by a curious resolution in relation to the case of the Joseph Walker, and that matter was made the special order for next Monday. The special order of this session, the Reynolds' offal contract, was continued for Thursday evening, after a very elaborate and dull discussion.

OFFAL CONTRACT.

Mr. Bell called up the special order of the evening—the report of the Special Committee on the Offal Contract, (Reynolds'.) The Clerk read the report. It recommends, first, that the City Inspector be directed to advertise for proposals for a new contract, to continue for five years, and to award to the lowest bidder, with adequate security; second, that the Comptroller be directed to pay Wm. B. Reynolds $21,251 68, under certain provisions.

Mr. Bell called up Mr. Hoban's paper on the same subject. Mr. D. offers to pay $1,500 for the privilege. Mr. Bell moved as a substitute resolutions directing: *First*—The City Inspector and Comptroller to make a suitable contract for the removal of dead animals and offal; *Second*—That the garbage be carried away in tight boxes; *Third*—That the removal be effected in boats; *Fourth*—That the Corporation provide a dumping-pier on the East River, and one on the North River, whenever it shall be considered necessary.

Mr. Briggs (Chairman of the Special Committee,) supported Reynolds, and said Mr. Flagg never came before the Committee. The action of the Mayor in vetoing the resolution adopted by the Councils, he said, had upset everything. Mr. B. referred to notes and went on at great length. He alluded to "a steamboat which is now doing duty in the capacity of a tow-boat."

Mr. Wm. Tuckes held that the Committee had furnished no definite information in regard to the merits of the question.

Mr. Vocelen read the original surrender of Reynolds' contract.

Mr. Briggs rejoined.

Mr. Howard—What is the subject before the house?

Mr. Briggs—The offal contract. [A laugh.]

Cries of "Question!"

Mr. Cherry moved a postponement of the whole subject until Thursday evening.

Carried—and made the special order.

THE MATSELL REPORT AT LAST.

Mr. Briggs asked the privilege of presenting his report on the *Matsell Investigation*. There was a general laugh when he got up, shaking the enormous roll of testimony at the Chairman. Mr. C. H. Tuckes having signed the report, it became a majority report, and so the Board had to receive it as a legal document, unlike their action on a former evening.

Somebody called for the reading of the report. [Another laugh.]

Voices—"Take a drink, Mr. Reader, get a fresh start."

The Chair, the Clerk, and the Reader, were all busily engaged in untying the roll and picking at the sheets of the report. It was finally got out, and the Reader began.

Mr. Herrick moved to suspend the reading, and *to order the document to be printed*, which was carried.

Mr. Williamson inquired whether all the documents were appended to the report. Receiving an affirmative answer, the matter was dropped for the present.

THE "JOSEPH WALKER."

Mr. Herrick offered resolutions referring to the Board of Councilmen all the documents relating to the *Joseph Walker*, and requesting that body to examine into the reports of bribery and corruption, and take suitable action. He defended his resolutions, claiming that the Council Board was the only competent body.

It was finally resolved, on motion of Mr. Lord, to postpone consideration, and make the matter the special order for the meeting of Monday next.

COUNCILMEN.

The Board met punctually at 5 o'clock, there being about sufficient members to proceed with the order of business without sending the Sergeant-at-Arms to drum up a quorum. Mr. President Conover having taken their seats, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Mr. S. Herrick to be relieved from tax. From F. W. Schmidt and others, for the grading of Fifty-seventh-street. Of Freeman Campbell and others, to have the Station-House of the Twentieth Ward removed. For a new cross-walk at Washington and Spring-streets to Clinton Market. Against opening Chambers-street. From Jas. A. Baldwin, to be paid $240 57 for work done. To have the sidewalks in the Seventh-avenue made as wide as those in Fourteenth-street. From James F. Markey, asking for remuneration for loss sustained in consequence of a mob attacking his premises.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalk in Mott-street be flagged. Directing the Superintendent of Markets to report upon what authority the sheds have been erected upon Fulton-street, opposite the Washington Market. That owners of property on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, inclose court yards. To repair sidewalks on Division-street, east of Broadway and Cherry-street.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That the Street Commissioner discontinue all work in his department for which contracts have not been given out. In favor of having a more judicious Registry Law.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In relation to a location for Empire Engine Company No. 8. In favor of filling in sunken lots between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues, and Gansevoort and Twelfth streets. In favor of confirming a contract for the sale of night-soil, &c. To allow the First German Church to use vaults under their Church for the deposit of the dead during the Winter season. To have Duane-street paved with Belgian pavement.

The following bills were read a third time and passed nem. con.: To appropriate $200 for horse and wagon for Water Purveyor. In favor of removing bell-tower at One Hundred and ninth-street to Yorkville. Confirming assessment for flagging, &c., Sheriff-street. Confirming assessment for flagging Avenue B, between Houston and Second streets. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging sidewalks of cemetery, bounded by Houston, Chrystie and Forsyth streets. Confirming assessment list for flagging south side of Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Confirming assessment for flagging Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Resolved, that $1,000 be appropriated for the celebration of Evacuation Day. In favor of reducing tax assessed against certain property in the Twenty-first Ward. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Twenty-eighth-street. In favor of paving Third-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-sixth street, with granite blocks. In favor of flagging west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. In favor of building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue. In favor of building a sewer in Goerck-street, from Houston to Third-street. In favor of suspending pay of inspectors during the time that rock excavations as above allowed by the Croton Aqueduct Board. In favor of building a sewer in Leonard-street, from West Broadway to Hudson-street. In favor of building a basin and culvert on the northeast corner of Washington and Gansevoort streets. In favor of building a sewer in Eighty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue. In favor of building a sewer in Ludlow-street, from near Grand to Broome-street. In favor of building a sewer in Pitt-street, from Stanton to Houston-street. In favor of paying bill of Dr. George Ford, for medical services. In favor of flagging, &c., Thirty-seventh, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street. Adjourned to Wednesday.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Mayor Wood took the Chair in the Supervisors yesterday. The business was important. The question of Increasing Judicial Salaries was postponed indefinitely.

A communication from Comptroller Flagg stated the amount ($5,000) paid for extra services, in copying and arranging papers.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying several small bills.

UNPAID TAXES—NAMES TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Committee on Annual Taxes put in a report on the detailed Statement of the Unpaid Taxes, reported by the Receiver of Taxes.

Mr. Kelly thought the better way would be to print one thousand copies in pamphlet form.

Mr. Recorder Smith reiterated his argument given at a previous meeting, that the Board had no right to publish the names of delinquents reported by the Receiver. Many men, who value their commercial integrity, are yet unable to pay old taxes; and it is held, in legal tribunals, that the publication of names in such cases is nothing less than a libel upon the portion. The statute provides means of collection, but it is not legal to publish names in this case, any more than in case of the issue of a judgment.

Mr. Ely was not so particularly sensitive in regard to the publication of the names of delinquents, and did not fear suits for libel. There was another point. Three or four different receivers—Hicks, Stuart, Dunning and Harvey Hart—had been in office during the period indicated. Suppose these taxes have been collected, and have never been entered upon the books; who shall take the reckoning? The head of every bureau, he held, ought to be able so to exonerate himself from blame by the exhibit of his books, that he may be free from suspicion. He concurred that it would be a favor to the men named to publish, and moved an amendment that the resolution read, "Unpaid taxes which have not been remitted."

The Mayor said he had originally called for the statement furnished by the Receiver, for purposes which he held to be highly important. That request applied exclusively to personal property. We have gone on now for a series of years, he added, without any means of ascertaining accurately the amount of personal taxes collected in the City. The books have not been balanced for ten years, so far as personal taxes are concerned. We have no means of knowing what is to be collected, what has been collected, what can be collected, nor what should be collected. He favored the publication, holding that it is important to know who has paid and who has not. The truth, he held, cannot be a libel at any time. He could not rummage among piles of manuscript to obtain the information he sought. If persons pretending to reside in the City do not pay taxes because their personal property is elsewhere, the moment these persons are exposed by a publication of their names, the better. He was sorry to differ from his friend, the Recorder; but held that this was a matter which he himself understood perfectly. He would not vote for the publication of this immense mass of the documents in the newspapers, but it should be done in a document form. By so doing there may bring into the Treasury a hundred thousand dollars.

Recorder Smith got up. He was more convinced than ever that he was right in the first place. The Board had power to appoint a Committee of Examination; if moneys collected have never been paid in, and if the books be made up of the facts, they have a right to know it. And if the law points out the way to collect these debts, we have no right to go counter. It is a mistake to say that the truth is not a libel. The truth may be so stated as to become a heavy libel.

Mr. Herrick held that if it was libelous to publish, it was a libel for the Receiver to collate. He enlarged.

Mr. Lord was satisfied that the object desired could not be attained so well by any other means as by publication.

Mr. Ely's amendment was put to vote—carried—31 to 2. (The negatives were the Recorder and the Supervisor of the 8d.)

On motion of Mr. Herrick, the document was ordered to be printed in document form (instead of the newspapers,) 31 to 2. One thousand copies were ordered.

JUDGES' SALARIES—NO CHANGE.

The Report of the Special Committee on Salaries of Judges was called up by Mr. Barker. Called up on ayes and nays, 13 to 11—(the Recorder declining to vote.)

Mr. Barker hoped the matter would now be disposed of.

The Committee recommended increases as follows:

	Present Salary.	
Judges Superior Court	$6,000	$4,000
Judges Common Pleas	6,000	4,000
Surrogate	6,000	5,000
Recorder	6,000	3,500
City Judge	6,000	3,500

The report was presented June 6. Its discussion was denied by the Board.

Mr. Fox moved a postponement to February, 1855.

Amended to an indefinite postponement—13 to 11, and the Board adjourned.

Wild Beasts at Auction—Great Sale at the Hippodrome.

The sale of the remainder of wild beasts of the American Menagerie at the Hippodrome yesterday, was not so well attended nor so spirited as was expected. The attendance was doubtless affected somewhat by the advertised requirement of one shilling for admittance; and bidders were probably in some fear that a purchase would place them in the unenviable position of the indiscreet gentleman who bought an elephant and had no place, with the exception of a small carpeted back parlor, to keep him in.

When the hour arrived at which the sale was advertised to commence, Mr. A. C. Tuttle, the auctioneer, proceeded to dispose of the animals in as cool and every-day business-like as if he were knocking down second-hand furniture, or retired omnibus horses. The first animal offered for sale was a large white bear said to be the only one living in America; and if the price at which he was sold is a fair criterion by which to judge of the general estimation in which these Polar gentlemen are held, it is not probable that another will voluntarily leave his dear native ice, to become a wandering exile in America, for many years to come. Mr. E. M. Shields was the only bidder present who evinced anything approaching to an adequate appreciation of the value of his society; and to him the only living white bear was knocked down for the sum of $475, cage and all. His bearship heard himself disposed of with as little apparent concern as hardened criminals exhibit on hearing a sentence that they be hanged by the neck. His only expression was, that he had a feverish desire for a nice clean piece of ice.

Royalty went at a still lower price. A Bengal tiger with a royal title, fierce expression of countenance, huge paws, and a powerful inclination to lie down, was sold to Mr. Henry Butler for $235.

The next lot was two performing lions and a lioness, with their den. The lions were noble fellows; but, notwithstanding they shook their manes, wagged their tails, and roared majestically, they were knocked down, in their den, to Mr. H. Butler, for the insignificant sum of $275. The same gentleman purchased a zebra, a beautiful little leopard, and a cage, for $205.

The greatest insult ever offered to the race of forest kings was now given by a Republican Auctioneer. He put a lion and a hyena up for sale together. His majesty was sorely mortified—so much so that he lost his hair at the bare thought. Both were sold to Mr. Butler for $75—less than the cage cost when new. Mr. E. G. Jarvis purchased a lama, a grizzly bear and cage, for $160. The bear did not seem to mind it much, but the lama was so indignant at the small price, and the proposition to publish it in the newspapers, that when one of the Tribune Reporters went up to his cage, note-book in hand, for the purpose of getting all the particulars from him, he actually attempted to spit in his face.

A lioness and cage, both in good condition, were carried off by Mr. E. G. Jarvis, for $110.

Mr. Butler added a small Brazilian tiger and cage to his previous purchases, for which he promised to pay, and will pay, $110. A large tiger, of the same breed, was secured, cage and all, by Mr. Myers, for the small sum of $90.

After the tigers had been knocked down, Mr. A. Smith became reckless, and actually paid $275 for the privilege of riding his own zebra, in an iron-bound cage.

With such an example before his eyes, it is to be regretted that Mr. Sylvester should have so far forgotten himself as to pay $130 for the ridiculous gratification of having, in his own right, a whole carpeful of monkeys to joke, whenever so disposed. To make the matter still more disagreeable, an accident occurred, as soon as the monkeys were sold, by which it was discovered that three of them, in consequence of a reprehensible habit of sitting down in the presence of company, had lost all the hair from that portion of their bodies which Nature, dealing with monkeys generally, makes strenuous effort to conceal.

Some twelve months ago, an old lady, residing in the country, had a cow, as all old ladies in the country should have. And together with the cow, the old lady had a strong affection for the cow—so strong, in fact, that she used to kiss it every morning. In payment of kissing Uncle Josiah Brown, who had made honorable proposals some ten years previously, and who had been waiting patiently since that time for his answer. When he heard of the direction in which the old lady was disposing her favors, he remonstrated with a sigh, that there was no accounting for tastes. So thought the people at the Hippodrome, when Mr. Jonathan Crowell gave $205 for a fat old cow.

The man who is generally known as He who bought the elephant, turned up again near the close of the sale, and, what is remarkable, had another man with him of a like propensity. As with all evil practices, so is it with elephant-buying—

"It grows by what it feeds upon."

This gentleman, who did not know what to do with one when he first went into the business, did, yesterday, in connection with the other man, buy four elephants—one of them Irish—for which the following sums were paid:

For elephant Canada	$14,000
For elephant Jimmy	12,000
For elephant Miguel	11,000
For elephant Bishop	11,000

As the name of the elephant-buyer has heretofore been concealed from the public—nothing but his sublime having been made known—we have pleasure in being the first to announce, not only his cognomen, but that of his partner—Messrs. B. F. & J. Bailey. Maybe they won't thank us for publishing their card, but duty compels us to do it.

The sale of a camel, now in Ohio, on condition that the purchaser pay for his keeping from Aug. 20 to the present date, concluded the interesting portion of the auction. He was bought by Mr. Thomas Barum for the sum of $10.

A portion of the draft-horses were next sold. They brought from $60 to $75 a-piece.

A Dangerous Place.

Several accidents have occurred on the Harlem Railroad, in Centre-street, in the vicinity of Pearl, from the large cars becoming uncontrollable on the heavy grade between Chambers and Pearl streets. A child was killed on Thursday last—a man was killed some time since. Almost an accident occurred yesterday. The driver on one of the large cars which was following one of the small City cars down the grade, being unable to check his car with his brake, turned his horses off the track—the car ran down with a velocity that threatened to smash the City car. This catastrophe was prevented by several persons springing upon the large car and checking it with the brake. Horses and carts often have very narrow escapes from being run down as they cross along Pearl-street.

The proper remedy is, to prevent the large cars from coming down below the depôt in White-street. The next best thing would be the placing of a flag man on Pearl-street at such times as the large cars are in motion. This matter is one that demands immediate and prompt attention.

Fires.

A range of stables situate at No. 189 West Twenty-first-street, was discovered on fire about 11 o'clock Friday night. There were 13 horses in the stable, when the fire broke out, but they were all taken out in safety. The stable contained 15 stalls. They were all destroyed except two. The stables belong to Mr. Gardner Tilton. Mr. Williams, baker, of No. 205 Eighth-avenue, had upwards of one hundred barrels of flour stored in the front part of these stables—some eight or ten barrels of flour were destroyed. Mr. Henry V. Mann, stairware builder, next door, had the rear part of his dwelling-house destroyed by fire. The rear windows were broken out, and some of his lumber damaged. Mr. Mann is insured for $1,000 on his stock and tools, in the Pacific Insurance Company, and $5,000 on his dwelling-house, in the Lafarge Insurance Company.....At 9½ o'clock on Saturday evening an alarm of fire was caused by the issuing of smoke from the store No. 514½ Broadway. On examining into the cause, it was found that the smoke from the chimney of the adjoining house had entered the flue of the store, and escaped into the premises.....The alarm of fire for the Second District at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a chimney in the rear of house No. 30 Roosevelt-street.

Orphans at the Palace.

About 150 girls and boys with their teachers, under the care of the matron from the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, visited the Palace Exhibition Saturday morning, on the invitation of the Managers.

Accident.

Patrick Nugent fell through the hoistway from the third to the first floor of the building No. 202 Pearl-street, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Being seriously injured, he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Coroners' Inquests.

Thomas Connifan, a man of intemperate habits, aged 45 years, and a native of Ireland, left his home at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was found drowned, early next morning, at the foot of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, East River. Philip O'Hanlon, M. D., made an external examination of the body, and finding no marks of violence on it, expressed the opinion that death was caused by drowning. Thereupon "six good and lawful men of the State of New-York, being duly chosen and sworn, or affirmed, and charged to inquire on behalf of said people how and in what manner the said man came to his death, did, upon their oaths or affirmations, say that the said man, Thomas Connifan, came to his death by drowning."....An inquest was held by Coroner Hilton on Sunday, at No. 206 Delancey-street, on the body of Rosana Morgan, a child of 10 months, who died from the effects of burns received two weeks before. The mother of the deceased said, on her examination: "I left my little daughter, Rosana, sitting on a little chair, before the stove; my little son was sitting by her side; he is about three years of age; I went down stairs, and was gone about ten minutes; on my return, I heard deceased scream, and, entering the room, I found her clothes on fire; there was a piece of paper on fire on the floor; from what I could learn, my little son had lighted the paper at the stove, and it burning his fingers, he dropped it in front of his sister, setting her clothes on fire. She was badly burned, and lingered up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, when the poor little thing died." Verdict, accidental burns.....An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of the girl Jane Goggin, who was killed in Centre-street, on Thursday night, by being accidentally run over by one of the Harlem cars. A verdict of death by fracture of the skull from the above cause, was rendered by the Jury.....On the same day Coroner Hilton held an inquest at the foot of Dover-street, on the body of a man named John Shandurow, who was killed by falling into the hold of the ship *John Bright* on Friday. Deceased was 70 years of age and a native of Germany.

COURT CALENDER—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT adjourned to Monday next.—*General Term.*—Nos. 22, 37, 57, 219, 44, 75 to 186.

SUPREME COURT—Same as on Monday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

MISCARIA.

Frank Merritt, a laboring man, was tried yesterday, in this Court, on the charge of stealing a box of brogans valued at $26. The brogans were the property of Messrs. Kilby & Ball, No. 26 Murray-street. A clerk in the employ of the firm deposed that at different times, of late, cases of boots and shoes had been missed from the sidewalk in front of the store, where they had been temporarily deposited. On the 18th September he was informed by a carman that a man had lifted a case of goods on his shoulder and walked off with it. He ran up Murray-street, and overtook the man as he was getting into Broadway, stopped him and found the case to have been stolen from the sidewalk in front of his employer's store. In reply to the question, "Where did you get that box?" the man told the old story, that another man offered him 25 cents to carry it. He was arrested, and taken to the Chief's Office, and ultimately to prison.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer defended, but the case was too plain even for his ingenuity to deal with. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

James Casey was tried for breaking into the house of Mrs. Van Norton, No. 4 West 31st-st., on the 19th September, at 8 o'clock in the evening. He became alarmed, and only removed an empty purse worth $1. This case was tried last term, and reported in this paper. It was then adjourned over, in consequence of the illness of one of the Jury. The evidence taken yesterday was the same as that produced on the previous occasion.

The prisoner, when accosted by one of the witnesses as to his business about the premises of Mrs. Van Norton, (who was absent with her family in the country,) said that "he had heard a noise, and that there was a blackguard thief about, for whom he was on the look-out." He was dressed very much like a policeman, and the witness thought he was a policeman; and did not order him. Witness was afterwards asked by (a) to see him make a descent down a ladder, and run off. When arrested, it turned out that he was the "blackguard thief" himself.

Another witness deposed that the prisoner crossed his gauze-plank next door to the house of Mrs. Van Norton. On his being perceived by witness, he began to run, raising the cry of "Stop thief," and witness, believing he was in pursuit of the thief, began to run with him. In this way the smart rascal managed to thank those who would otherwise have collared him on the spot. He was afterwards caught by fellow-thieves.

Mr. Charles Spencer detailed the prisoner. Two of the witnesses for the defendant perjured themselves, and damaged the prisoner's cause, that no counsel could save a client under such circumstances. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Accidents.

Patterson Hegan, a boy 15 years, whose parents reside in Flatbush, was run over on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, Saturday morning, and so severely injured that he died at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day, in the Brooklyn City Hospital, to which place he was taken immediately after the accident for treatment. Deceased has been in the habit of selling peanuts, fruits, &c., to passengers, and on Friday morning got on board the freight train to meet the morning passenger train. The trains passed each other near Bedford, and deceased attempted to jump from one to the other while both were in motion, and fell under the wheels. The right leg and arm were crushed in the most horrible manner, and the fingers of his left hand were torn off. Coroner Rimmers held an inquest Sunday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Andrew L. Price, of Williamsburg, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital, on Thursday last, from injuries received the day previous while wrestling. Deceased was 40 years of age, and leaves a family in Newark, N. J.

Turn Her Out—She Hasn't Any Friends.

On Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, a poor woman who gets a living by selling candies, got into a Myrtle-avenue car with a little girl about five years old. In a few minutes the conductor came to collect his fare. She gave him five cents, when he demanded three cents for the child, although she did not have a seat. The poor woman said that she had not got it. He told her that she must get out or pay for her. After he had ordered her out, she told him to take three cents for the child and she would walk herself. He gave her back two cents, and she got out, leaving the little girl crying bitterly.

Brooklyn School.

Mr. Adams, Principal of Public School No. 12, paid a visit, with a large class of his pupils, to the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last. The youngsters seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

☞ George Straub, a lad about 12 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 97 Cherry-street, N. Y., was accidentally shot on Sunday last, while shooting at a target on the outskirts of the City, whence he had proceeded from New-York with a party of boys for that amusement. The ball struck a rock, glanced and entered the ankle of Straub, inflicting a ghastly wound. The ball was extracted by Drs. Darling and Bauer, at the drug store No. 494 Atlantic-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Case of McCabe against Hoboken.

In this case, in which the plaintiff obtained a judgment of $205 16 for paving streets, a levy has been made upon city property. In the Hoboken Council, a Committee has been appointed upon the subject, to make investigation into the transactions of the Town Committee—it having been intimated by Councilman Wilson that money raised to pay this bill had been misapplied. This matter has undergone an investigation recently in connection with the trial, and nothing was brought to light to warrant such an assertion.

Narrow Escape.

On Saturday evening a passenger for the 5½ o'clock P. M. train upon the New-York and Erie Railroad, stepped between the ferry-boat and bridge as the boat was landing its passengers, and narrowly escaped being crushed. He was only saved by the timely warning given by a fellow passenger to the engineer, who reversed the engine of the boat.

The Hudson Treasury.

The Treasurer of the city of Hudson reported to the Council, at the last meeting, that the sum of $1,416 24 has been paid into the City Treasury since Hudson became a city—all of which has been disbursed, and claims to the amount of $873 70 remain unpaid.

Fire.

The works of the American Pottery Company in Jersey-City were damaged by fire on Friday night last, to the amount of $900. The loss was covered by insurance. The fire took in the engine room, but was quickly extinguished by the Fire Department.

President Pierce, on Know-Nothingism and Politics Generally.

The following letter from President Pierce to a New-Hampshire friend, though written nearly a year ago, relates to topics which are still before the public. It has just been published in the Coos *Democrat:*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1854.

My Dear Sir: Accept my warm thanks for your kind letter dated November 27, but mailed December 2. In the present state of things, politically, I ought not perhaps to advise with regard to New-Hampshire, and would certainly not presume to dictate (an inclination to do which has been so often falsely attributed to me.) But if at home, I would stand upon the old and sound platform, sanctified not merely by success, and if I could not achieve victory, I would at least struggle to preserve our flag without a stain. I would treat Know-Nothingism as the Democracy of New-Hampshire have hitherto treated Abolitionism. I would meet it distinctly as a heresy which shrinks from the light, and is in conflict with the genius of our Government, and with the clear provisions of that Constitution, a strict construction and sacred maintenance of which I regard not merely as the basis of our political faith, but as the only sure foundation of hope for the final success of this great experiment of man's capacity for self-government. Having contended earnestly for the principles of a party, and having regarded its success without the brave presentation of these principles in the foreground as of no value, I would not for any purpose, present or prospective, consent to lower the standard of political morality, political honor, or political obligation. When I recur to the history of the Presidential canvass of 1848, I regard with proud satisfaction the attitude which the Democracy of our State maintained, when every other State between the Potomac and the British Provinces, yielded before the strange, wild current which then swept over the Union. I do not forget that by obeying the dictates of truth and manhood we were beaten in 1846. We then lost power temporarily, but we lost nothing else and were hence prepared for the conflict of 1847. I am not unmindful of either the peril or the triumph of 1852. These were the periods within the last fifteen years of true exaltation in our political history. They gave individuality and emphasis to the character of the population who inhabit our iron-bound coast and our granite-ribbed hills. They were periods when we earned a reputation appreciated throughout the Union, and too valuable to be sacrificed to any considerations of expediency.

The secondary of our party in the approaching election is especially important on many grounds, but on one of the State we would purchase it by a departure from our hitherto honorable and consistent course, can have but a pitiable title to the limited space of its soil in which his bones will at last repose. In my judgment, those who find nothing in the history of the Democracy of New-Hampshire from the War of 1812 to this time to cherish with pride; who cannot regard our principles as sufficiently comprehensive and our platform as broad enough; should leave in open day and seek some other organization, promising better results.

You will have read the Message before this reaches you, and I hope not without having been able to give it your general approval.

Very truly, Your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. James M. Ray, Manchester, N. H.

How a Slave Tried to Escape and Couldn't.

The Louisville *Courier* tells this story with a relish:

Ben, the slave property belonging to one of our citizens, made his escape from jail several weeks ago. He was captured and yesterday returned to the city. His account of his adventures in search of freedom, and that of his captors in search of the fugitive, partake somewhat of romance. He says that he crossed the river at the saw mills, and immediately took the line of the Jeffersonville Railroad. In the neighborhood of Vienna some Hoosiers discovered him and immediately gave chase. They, after a long run succeeded in taking him, but he escaped from them soon. At a subsequent period he was again seen and had to undergo a another chase. Being mounted on a stolen horse, his pursuers soon found that he would distance them. Accordingly they fired, killing the horse. Undaunted he kept ahead, and dogs were set upon him; but he baffled all pursuit until worried down. Being again taken, he escaped a second time, and for a long while perplexed the Hoosiers, until entirely prostrated by hunger and exposure, he was finally taken. Offley Edmondson, from this city, was sent to bring him home. Ben expressed the greatest joy at seeing an old friend, and was particularly furious against the Hoosiers, who were not such Abolitionists as he imagined. The fact is, since Indiana purged herself of Know-Nothingism, runaway slaves have no chance of escaping through that State. So much for enslaving Sam.

There are 200,000 volumes in the private libraries of Boston. Ten of these libraries contain 68,000 volumes.

Switzerland sent goods to the value of 2,270,000 francs to this country, from July to October, this year.

It is said that Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, will soon remove to Chicago, to practice law.

MARKET REPORTS.

Manchester—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but firm.

COFFEE—The demand is even better, and prices are steadier. The sales since our last reach 1,000 bags Java at 13½c.@14dc.; 160 Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c.; and 1,000 Rio at 10½c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Parties are again at variance about prices. For Middling Uplands, to form the basis of sales, by buyers, and white finders ask 9½c.@ 9¾c. ₰ lb., the same disagreement exists in regard to other qualities. Hence, the transactions are less extensive at about a medium range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are essentially unaltered—the activity and buoyancy noticed in our last, being still apparent in the market. The receipts are large, but are not eagerly offered, while the home and export demand is good, and there exists an increased speculative tendency. The sales since our last embrace about 14,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

City Police.

Court of Aldermen.

Common Council.

The Mexican Brain.

The Albany Evening Journal has the appro-
priate motto from all the colors in the
State, except the County of Schuyler, and
gives the following results:

Know-Nothing vote	80,445
Republican	24,396
Soft Shell	10,312
Hards	3,312

The Senate, according to the same paper, will
consist of seventeen Republicans, ten Know-
Nothings, and four Democrats—three being one
District, (the Seventeenth) still to hear from.
One of the Republican Senators reported to have
been elected may also have been defeated. The
Assembly, according to present appearances, will
stand thus:

Democrats	48
Know-Nothings	77
Republicans	75
Total	128

Of course no organization can only be claimed
by a majority of members. Now I would inform
the following Junkies of the Supreme Court are
elected:

I—JAMES E. WARREN, (Dem. tem.) Dem.
II—E. H. ROBERTS, (Dem. tem.) Dem.
III—S. H. ROSEBOOM, (Dem. tem.) Dem.
IV—WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Democrat.
V—ALEXANDER W. CLERKE, Democrat.
VI—WILLIAM WATSON, Republican.
VII—BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, Democrat.
VIII—BENJAMIN F. MANLY, K. F.

The Third District is still in doubt. The vote,
as reported, is very close.

Arrival of Mails.

The "Prophet" is to be shortly followed by other Wil-
mington steamers. On Monday Ellis Dawson, Esq., will
make his first appearance in the city of Lowell in
Bunker's Grand Opera of Semiramis.

Fine Horses, and Fine Men and Women on
Agricultural Duty.

Other Items.

Arrival of Mails.

Some interesting correspondence of which there
by U. S. Mail. The Cuban question is the
different kinds of beer. The Journal states that
the whole amount of the Cuban Loan is
the Cuban Loan is to be paid in
the Cuban Loan is to be paid in
the Cuban Loan is to be paid in

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, &c.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address "BROOKLYN," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, at No. 6 Clark st., near Fulton.

BOARDING—The HUNTINGTON HOUSE, No. 7 Bond st., between Broadway and Lafayette place, is now open for the reception of boarders. Rates moderate.

BOARDING OR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address box No. 2,000 Post Office.

BOARD AT BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address box No. 2,000 Post Office.

BOARDING—A very desirable suite of rooms for a family, or two single gentlemen, with board, at No. 17 Great Jones st.

BOARDING—To rent, two or three rooms for gentlemen, with board, at No. 6 Bond st., between Broadway and Lafayette place.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 7 Great Jones st., between Broadway and Lafayette place.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 6 Bond st., between Broadway and Lafayette place.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 7 Great Jones st., between Broadway and Lafayette place.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address box No. 2,000 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address box No. 2,000 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—By two gentlemen, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address box No. 2,000 Post Office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, at No. 6 Bond st., between Broadway and Lafayette place.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, at No. 7 Great Jones st., between Broadway and Lafayette place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young men, in a private family, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and ferry. Address box No. 2,000 Post Office

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARDING.

FOR SALE.

STORES TO LET.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.

STORES TO LET—Two very desirable stores, Nos. 181 and 183 Pearl-st. and 178 Water-st. Apply to GOODHUE & VANDERPOEL, 181 Pearl-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—Nos. 181 and 183 Pearl-st. and 178 Water-st. Apply to GOODHUE & VANDERPOEL, 181 Pearl-st.

STORE TO LET—Two very desirable stores, Nos. 181 and 183 Pearl-st. and 178 Water-st. Apply to GOODHUE & VANDERPOEL, 181 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steam power, to let—in lots and any quantity, in a new building, Canal, cor. Mercer-st. Apply at 41 CHAMBERS-ST., cor. Mercer-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

HENRY E. DERBY & CO., 16 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued and procured by JOHN MASON, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, No. 2 BOUNTY LAND, PINE-ST., cor. Nassau, NEW-YORK. Entrance 63 PINE-ST.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three-story brick dwelling, No. 47 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Inquire of JOHN DUNHAM, No. 47 Bond-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three-story brick dwelling, No. 47 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Inquire of JOHN DUNHAM, No. 47 Bond-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 19 and 21 Bethune-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts. Inquire of JOHN DUNHAM, No. 47 Bond-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three-story brick dwelling, No. 47 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Inquire of JOHN DUNHAM, No. 47 Bond-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 19 and 21 Bethune-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts. Inquire of JOHN DUNHAM, No. 47 Bond-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and lot on the corner of Fifth-st. and Avenue C

FOR EUROPE.

THE PEREIRE LINE.

THE PEREIRE LINE.

THE PEREIRE LINE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

TRIWEEKLY.

TRIWEEKLY.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS FOR NEW-YORK.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

FOR BOSTON.

FOR RAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SUPPLIES.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA

...Daily Times.

...CITY ELECTION.

...TURNS COMPLETE.

...Aggregate of Votes.

...ing District, the Five in the ...ensuing, through his Every Inspectors having ...ed as fast, the complete returns of ...ity have been furnished us. These last returns ...ll of very few of the elected that we yes... ...published. To-day, then, only increase ...ority of the one already announced as ...ing Republican and Soft, is elected. ...majority does not a little surprise the ...ty, however, the County ...ticket (the Aldermen) who must to-day, and ...ll, will detect it. We annex the aggrega... ...for candidates for the principal City ...

Comptroller.

...Flagg, E. F.	39,249	Gilon, E. K.	39,188
...Beasley, E. H.	39,249	Gilon, W.	39,188
...Connolly's plurality			61

City Treasurer.

...Draper, E.	39,054	Draper, E.	14,908
...Draper, W.	39,054	Schaefer, W.	8,236
...Draper's plurality			5,672

Corporation Counsel.

...Sharpe, E.	39,249	Clerke, E. K.	19,712
...Sharpe, W.	39,249	Sandford, W.	8,994
...Sharpe's plurality			1,547

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

...Boyd, E.	39,054	Southworth, E. K.	19,966
...Boyd, W.	39,054	Southworth, W.	19,966
...Boyd's plurality			1,088

Commissioner of Streets.

...Taylor, E.	39,054	Howard, E.	17,276
...Allen, E.	39,054	Dewey, E.	4,119
...Stanberry, E.	39,054		
...Taylor's plurality			3,024
...Sharpe, W.	39,249		
...Allen, W.	39,249	Tozer, E. K.	20,047
...Stanberry, W.	39,249	Duke, W.	5,344
...Sharpe's plurality			565

Judge of Supreme Court.
(Long term.)

...Whiting, E.	39,296	Cowles, Rep.	20,276
...Whiting's plurality			3,121

(To fill the vacancy.)

...Davies, E. N.	17,954	Hilton, E.	18,300
...Leonard, E.	940	Peabody, W.	5,838
...Davies plurality			3,345

Judges of Superior Court.

...Hoffman, E. N., W.	37,540	Ulshoeffer, D.	20,815
...Leonard, E. N., W.	39,789	Nicholas, E.	14,818
		Phillips, H.	11,796
...Hoffman's plurality over Ulshoeffer			1,348
...Woodruff's plurality over Nichols			19,396

Judge of Common Pleas.

...Brady, E.	39,497	Spaulding, E. N.	18,021
...Livingston	9,905		
...Brady's plurality			8,436

Almshouse Governors.

...Oliver, E.	19,995	Maloney, E.	18,853
...Gunther, E.	17,180	Albertson, W.	4,816
...Oliver's plurality over Maloney			5,139
...Gunther's plurality over Albertson			12,364

Judge of Marine Court.

...Shepard, E. W.	17,732	O'Keefe, E.	16,539
...Bedell, W.	14,588	Alden, H.	13,066
...Shepard's plurality			1,193

Coroners.

...Quackenbush, E.	39,249	Whelan, D.	12,068
...Gamble, E.	39,495	O'Donnell, E.	16,894
...Perry, E. N.	39,400	Ives, W.	8,918
...Ellis, E.	39,975	Wilhelm, H.	16,930
...Ramsey, E. N.	19,711	Heins, S.	11,196
...Wetherill	16,991	Missing, W.	7,006

The elected are COMMON and GAMBLE, Democrats, and PERRY and RAMSEY, Know-Nothings.

Sixth Congressional District.

This important First District of the Twelfth Ward gives HUNTER 124 and BROOKS 67, thus re...ducing Brooks' majority to 63.

Vote for City Comptroller.

We give the vote by Wards for City Comptroller:

Wards.	Flagg E. F.	Flagg E. K.	Gilon E. K.	Flagg E. K. & Gilon E. K.
1	393	12	441	453
2	376	181	1,004	685
3	439	811	870	967
4	923	709	802	1,511
5	703	714	1,474	1,417
6	1,000	1,044	1,511	1,400
7	1,109	1,044	961	1,609
8	575	575	564	1,035
9	1,635	1,460	1,327	1,610
10	1,044	1,004	939	935
11	1,009	969	519	985
Total			39,198	39,359
Flagg over Gilon				161

Tenth Assembly District—Correction.

An error crept into the published returns from this District. The full vote, including the long delayed First District in the Twelfth Ward, was as follows:

Quin	2,116	Reed	2,194

☞ The lacking First District of the Twelfth Ward, gave HASBROUCK 38 and HAWES 163.

For Court of Appeals it gave SELDEN 123, CAMPBELL 38, and WOOD 38.

Short term, HIRE 160, HUBBEL 80, COMSTOCK 16.

"Cholera Infantum"—"Cholera Morbus."

Alcohol as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In drawing your attention to the various diseases incident to the human family in which gum opium has proved a powerful remedial agent, I shall present in the foreground, those which are most common, painful, rapid in their progress, and fatal in their terminations. Among these, "Cholera Infantum" and "Cholera Morbus" are conspicuous.

More than half the deaths which occur in our infant population during the summer months, are caused by the former—and the latter frequently terminates existence in a few hours, unless relieved by the most active and immediate remedies.

The remote cause of "Cholera Infantum" is, generally, the application of cold to the surface of the body, whereby the perspiration is obstructed, the capillary blood vessels rendered torpid, and the blood driven on the stomach and intestines causing excessive irritation, which terminates in the excessant purging that forms the prominent symptom in the disease. The above, however, is not the only cause which gives rise to this fatal disease among children; anything which overloads or irritates the stomach and intestines, may produce it, by a decomposition, so there, of a greater amount of blood than is necessary to the fulfilment of their functions, such as unripe fruits, over-feeding the infant, &c.

The symptoms of this infantile malady are, unfortunately, too well known to require minute description here. Violent purging comes on, attended with much griping, pain preceding each evacuation; the pulse becomes more quick and feeble as the constituents of the blood pass off by the bowels in the saline and watery discharges; vomiting frequently comes, from the sympathetic connection between the nerves of the stomach and intestines; the eyes sink in their sockets with dilated pupils, (the latter symptom showing that the powers of the brain are sinking under the general draining of the system;) the features shrink, the whole frame assumes the condition of a living skeleton, and death, sooner, or later, in the absence of relief or cure, closes the painful scene.

If inflammation and congestion exist at the commencement of this disease, they are quickly absorbed in the low state of vitality which marks its progress; the loose and flabby condition of the skin, the depressed temperature of the system, the general and frequently unconscious, purging, indicate a ...ble power which, if not arrested ... tonics, quickly terminate in ...

If the acute stage